## NOTES FROM LONDON.

SOCIETY JOURNALISM-PERSONAL-A WORD ON WEBSTERESE.

PROM THE RECULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Mr. Yates publishes this week an elaborate, not to eay laborious, vindication, not of the Lonsdale libel but of his paper. The World, in which it appeared. The substance of it is that other papers publish personal details, and that The World does not publish personal details only, but discusses serious subjects Both statements are true, but neither meets the issue which Lord Coleridge made. Strip Lord Cole ridge's statement of its rhetorical embroidery, and the gist of it remains an unanswered accusation. Society journals do not thrive on repetitions of the dry record of personalities supplied by the daily press, how Jones has left Brown's Hotel and Smith has arrived for the season at his town residence, and the like. They have a good deal of information not much more exciting than this, but what Lord Coleridge meant was that the-Lonsdate libel was not an exception bu a sample. It is not necessary to acquiesce in so strong a statement as that, in order to find matter for criticism in any society journal now | understand American better," published in London. When Mr. Yates urges in behalf of his own journal that it has warred successfully on abuses, and discussed the most serious aspects of existence, the answer is: "True; but if you had done that and no more, do you suppose your paper would have become the prosperous venture it is !" The World is edited on its own lines with conspicuous ability and much of the political and some of the other writing in it is excellent. Yet it is not more excellent than writing of similar character in other journals that have failed.

Mr. Labouchere's remarks on the mishap of his brother editor will not pour much balsa into Mr. Yates's wounds. "Edmund's crime," observes he in the tone of cynical complacency which suits the member for Northampton so well, "seems to have been that he edited his newspaper earelessly. I have frequently called his attention to this." The last sentence is of the purest Labouchere flavor. The carelessness of course consisted in this instance in inserting Lady Stradbroke's paragraph without inquiry. She was a regular contributor, and Mr. Labouchere is half inclined to excuse Mr. Yates for giving up her name to the prosecutor because she was a regular contributor. That is a view of the ethics of editorial responsibility which few journalists will approve. Mr. Labouchere himself would be exceedingly slow to act on it. When he has acted it has been in the contrary sense.

The theory of society journalism is stated by Mr. Labouchere with his usual compactness. He considers that the society journal owes its existence to a reaction against the stilted journalism into which newspapers had gravitated. To gravitate upward and on to stilts is a novelty, but never mind. society journal is, or in his opinion should be, an epitome of a week's folly and wisdom. Strike out the last two words, and Mr. Labouchere's view is not very unlike Lord Coleridge's. Then comes the paradox without which no statement from Mr. Lamehere would be complete. " Domestic privacy it should never invade, but its aim should be to mirror | HHY THERE AKE SO FEW FIRES IN LONDON the conversation that goes on at a dinner-table where acquaintances rather than friends are congregated." A mirror reflects the object before it and reproduces its image. This is equivalent to saying that the society journal should reproduce the talk

that the society journal should reproduce the talk of dinner tables, except when intimate frends are exchanging confidences. Lord Coleridge said nothing of society journalism so damaging as this.

Why was not Lody Stradbroke, continues Mr. Labouchere, since her name was disclosed, included in the prosecution; and on this point he is piquant.

Is there one law for ladies of title and another law for journalists without title f' The distinction, cries our Radical M. P. (who is nephew to a Peer), "is revolting to the most elementary ideas of justice, and I really believe that in this country alone, where flunkeyism is almost a religion, would it be tolerated." Perhaps not, but as a matter of fact prosecutions are seldom set on foot in this country except at the instance and expense of an aggrieved individual. If Lord Lousdale did not choose to prosecute Lady Stradbroke, there was no law to make him.

Mr. L. J. Jennings rushes into print to defend Mr. Yates, and pleads inadvertence as an excuse for his libel on Lord Lousdale. It may be conceded that Mr. Yates meant no harm. No more does a man who, as he walks along the pavement, puts his foot into a coal-shoot. He is inadvertent, but he probably has to pay for his inadvertence by a broken leg. The parallel is not a close one, but it is good be argument of mere carclesaness. A truer analogy is that of a man who fires a loaded gun out of the window. It is not a legal excuse that he did not mean to kill anybody.

A country editor replies to Mr. Jennings with sufficient severity, but by far the most extraordinary contribution to this debate is a letter from Mr. Robert Buchanan which appears to-day. Mr. Rober: Buchanan, who has a genius for striking a false note on any question he touches, exclaims against treating as criminal "mere offences against good taste." If, then, we accept Mr. Robert Buchanan as an anthority, it is a more offence against good taste to publish in a widely circulated journal a false report that a married man has eloped with a young But nobody does succept Mr. Robert Buchanan as an authority, not even when he appears in the garb of magnanimity to plead for his

Whether Mr. Yates goes to prison of not will decourt of final appeal-the House of Lords, should be choose to carry it so far on a purely legal point. libel against a newspaper editor shall be scom-menced without the fiat of the public prosecutor-in functionary whose duties are of the most shallowy kind. His fiat was not given in this case. But this being a proceeding by criminal information, it is argued that the statute does not apply as it would if Lord Lousdale had chosen to indict Mr. Yates. It is within the discretion of the court to grant a crimmal information or not, and it is thought Parliament could not have meant to interfere with the judicial exercise of judicial discretion. The point has been argued, and three judges against two declared the flat unnecessary. It will be argued again before a court composed of the Master of the Rolls and two other judges. The Master of the Rolls is that same Sir Balliol Brett who lately aftirmed the verdict in the Belt case, in close comeidence with the general opinion of society. Now society, as I said, thinks on the whole that Mr. Yntes ought to go to prison, and it seems not unlikely, therefore, that the House of Lords will in the end be asked to say whether he shall or shall not serve our the four

Mr. William Bentty-Kingston, who has translated Dr. Moritz Busch's new book on Prince Blamarck from German into English, was formerly the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph. He is very weil known both in Berlin and in London, and is still connected with the same journal, for which he is now, I believe, musical critic. Competent persons who have compared the original and the translation say that the literary workmanship of the latter is much superior to the German; as it easily might be. Dr. Moritz Busch has many qualifications for writing biographies or studies of Prince Rismarck, but that case of manner which helps to make a book readable is not one of them. Mr. Kingston's training and natural gifts have stood him in good stead for work of this kind, and tise book in its English dress is one which no student of European politics can leave unread. For what are European politics of the last twenty years but more or less faithful expressions of the iron will of the Chanceller of the

An English critic, with the mildness characteristic of his tribe in such matters, declares himself half-inclined to remonstrate with an English publisher for putting an English title-page to a book obviously printed in the United States. By and by he may plack up courage to complete his remonstrance, or even to re-terate and strengthen it. When the English reader, he observes, less umidly, sees the American imprint he braces bimself to put up with "equaled" and "traveler" and "theater," and the other pet nglinesses of American printers; but when he sees London on the title-page these

pains take him unawares. The complaint of " American" spelling is one that is constantly heard in England. Webster and the printers and publishers who blindly followed him have a good deal to answer for. Few scholars would now recognize Webster as a scientific philologist. He is out of date; his dietionary is indebted to more modern men (one of them a German) for much of what is valuable in it; and yet his editors do not correct his caprices in spelling. A generation of American type-setters and proof-readers have been trained up in the way they should not go, and being old it is not easy for them to depart from it. Vanity and false shame have perhaps something to do with their pertinacity -false patrictism also. The result is that to educated Englishmen American spelling seems provincial. It is a patois, and I do not see much patriotism in perpetuating an eccentricity that establishes or widens the divergence between the English and American languages. Perhaps it is unpatriotic to say there is a divergence, but there are people who think it extends beyond mere spelling. Said a lady not long since in Paris to a simple-minded French chambermaid in a hotel: "You understand English, do you not !" "Yes, madam," answered she, " but I

BRAZILIAN NOTES.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN

EMPIRE. The gross receipts of the Bahia and St. Francis Railroad inst year were \$487,082, and the net receipts \$27,989. The year before the expenses were \$85,079 more than the receipts. On account of the guarantee of per cent interest, the State has paid to the conessionaires the sum of \$26,690,617 without taking into account the difference of exchange. The capital of the company is £1,800,000 sterling.

The Southern Brazilian Rio Grande de Sul Railway Company has deposited £300,000 sterling in the New-London and Brazilian Bank on account of its capital, fixed at \$13,521,453, for the construction of the rail way from Rio Grande to Bage. It will also build the line from Bage to Cacequy, having bought up the concession of the Compagnic Imperiale.

The railroad from Natal to Nova Cruz received last year \$63,111 and expended \$156,497, leaving a deficit of \$93,386. The freights are so high that some goods can be sent by mules cheaper than by steam.

The Mogyana Railroad is being extended as far as the Rio Grande near Uberata, with a branch road to Pocos de Caldas. The maximum capital is \$7,000,000. The Minister of Agriculture, Alfonso Penna, has taken steps to get together railway statistics in Brazil, showing technical conditions, traffic, capital, expenses, re-

ceipts, etc.

On the 12th of February, 223 slaves were freed at a cost of \$37,000 by the enancipation fund. The number of slaves still on the lists is nearly 1,500,000. This number is being gradually diminished by public funds and private benevolence, the latter freeing nine to the former's one.

The eulogy on Viscount do Rio Branco, delivered by Rozendo Maniz the poet, in the presence of the Emperor, at the anniversary of Rio Branco's death, is praised by the South American press. It oliranco was the author of the law declaring all children born of slave mothers to be free from the date of the law, September 28, 1871.

Before a recent meeting of the American So-Noty of Civil Engineers, at No. 127 East Twenty-hird st., E. B. Dorsey read a paper on "The Comparative Liability to and Danger from Conflagrations in New-York

nore than London.

This excess of population here requires larger and
defour houses and consequently streater concentration of This excess of pepulation here requires larger and lifebor houses and consequently greater concentration of communities and consequently greater concentration of communities much similar than 10 New-York. In London probably sixty per cent of the houses her less than fifteen feet wide twenty-five feet deep, and twenty two feet high containing less than 3,000 feet for house, board measure. Few buildings there are over fifty feet high, St. Issues's Palace or I exceeding forty feet, and the Hank of England thirty feet. The staircases and partition walls are built mostly of stony and they muid fewer and smaler wholeves than we, and fremen can approach closely without dancer. Then the Thances, the many parks, the rulways, and the many wide streets help

GEEMAN VINDICATION OF AMERICAN PORK.

From the Berliner Tageblatt.

In the last number of "The Magazine of Pathological Anatomy and Physiology, Professor Virchow publishes the result of the investigations which he made concerning the pretended cases of trichinous produced through eating American pork. As is well known, some interested parties asserted that numerous cases of the disease were known to have occurred owing to the use of American ham and bacon in the North German parts of Bremen, Hamburg, Lubec, Rostock and Keenigsberg. In the course of the debate in the Imperial Assembly January 9, 1883, on the measure prohibiting the importation of the articles in question, a member of the Federal Council had also named Disselderf as one of the infested cities. Professor Virchow promptly set to work to make inquiries of the prominent experts, the result of which showed that no cases of trichinesis is any way traceable to American ham or bacom had occurred at Hamburg, Lubec, Rostock and Koenigsberg.

tock and Koenigsberg.

Moreover, in not a single instance was it proved beyond doubt that the trichinase found were still alive, except at Heremen, where as Dr. Focke, a physician since deceased reported, several cases of trichinosis had been discovered, without, however, causing death. According to Professor Virchow, the cases thus reported have not been published or described in a strictly scientific form, and hence are by him considered liable to scrious criticism. The material thus furnished is, therefore, far too meagre, and cannot serve as a basis for the prohibitive measure. "It is certain," concludes Professor Virchow, "that no trichinous epidemic has been produced in Germany through American meat product. Asids from Bremen, no cases of disease have been observed that can be attributed to American meat, still less to American bacon. Wherever, in the heat of the discussion, the opposite has been asserted, it has—always excepting Hemen-remained unconfirmed. This shows how little foundation there is for the prohibitive measure, according to the mest careful uvestigations of a scientist whese authority on the subject cannot well be questioned. Infortunately, this is all to no purpose. The importation is and remains prohibited, for, whenever certain interests are at stake, neither morality nor science stand a causer of being heard.

OF SUCH IS THE ARM) OF ERITAIN. and Koenigsberg.
oreover, in not a single instance was it proved be-

OF SUCH IS THE ARMY OF BRITAIN.

or Such is the army and Vary Gazette London.

We have seen an extremely interesting letter from an other of the 42d, from when we vehicle to give the circle is an under the complex of the state of the 42d, from which are vehicle is been made to intereste with Market fieldst. The part of Marketfieldst, between this interestion and Broadway, having been closed by a wider circle than it was intended for real for the control of the control of the control of the state of th

FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW BUILDING.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL ON MAY 6-

SKETCH OF THE ORGANIZATION. The preparations for the formal occupation of the new Produce Exchange Building on May 6 promise a memorable demonstration. The committees appointed to arrange for the several features have given much time to the subject, and have nearly completed the programme. The Executive Committee is composed of the Board of Managers and ten other members of the Exchange, with Vice-President D. A. Lindley as chairman. The following is an outline of the programme: On

May 5, from 8 p. m. till midnight, an evening dress reception in the new building. On the following morning the members will me t in the old building at 9:30. The farewell exercises will begin at 11 o'clock with a short address by President Herrick. After a farewell ode by the Glee Ciub, the members over forty-five years of age will assemble on the lower floor, and the younger men will meet on the floor above. The procession will then be formed by Grand Marshal Calvin B. Lockwood and his assistants. The Board of Managers will take the right of the line, with the invited guests and the various committees next in order. The division of the older members will come next, with that of the younger members following. The line of march will be up Whitehall-st., around Bowling Green and into the new building. After assembling in the large amphithentre, the Building Committee, through Mayor Edson, its chairman, will formally present the building to the Board of Managers, and it will be accepted by President Herrick. Then will follow an oration by Chauncey M. Depew. Algernon S. Sullivan will make a congratulatory address, to be followed by short addresses from representatives of other Exchanges. The Glee Club and band will be heard at intervals. An excursion around the harbor will be given to the guests, to start at 2:30 p. m.

TRADING UNDER AN AWNING. The present organization of the Produce Ex-change dates back to 1856, when the few persons who had associated themselves into a little mercantile band, known as " The Corn Exchange," met under an awning at Broad and South sts., and displayed their samples on the window and doorsills. After suffering the politings of the storms for several weeks the hiring of a room was suggested by William B. Newman, David Dows and others, and a room was rented in a building on the corner. The nembership grew and more space became necessary. Other rooms were rented and the partitions to moved. After a time the membership became s large that it was determined to purchase the property occupied and erect a new building. The owner of the corner building would not sell it, so the property on either side, in Broad and South sis-, was purchased and improved.

In 1856 some of the members became dissatisfied with the location and size of their building and began talking about putting up one larger where they might have greater conveniences. In the spring of 1860 Sackett & Belcher, who kent a grocery store where the old Exchange Building now stands, offered to sell the property if a company could be formed to buy it and convert it into an Exchange. for which it was well adapted, as it occupied an enire block. A price was agreed upon, and Theodor Perry and others started to raise subscriptions, and after a sufficient sum was raised the subscribers united and formed the Produce Exchange Company. The new building was completed on April 22, 1861. The 700 merchants who belonged to the Corn Exchange now organized under the name of the New-York Commercial Association, leased the second floor and took possession. They paid to the Produce Exchange Company a certain amount per member, and as they had one vote each they elected the officers and managers and regulated everything except the care of the building. The Produce Exchange Company was a stock corporation and was a dividend-paying institution only. The New-York Commercial Association obtained a charter in 1802

This condition of affairs existed till 1870, when a few members determined to have a building in which all of the interests should be centralized for the purpose of building up the commerce of the They met with great opposition from the stockholders of the Produce Exchange Company, but it was finally determined to give the plan a financial backing. A resolution was offered to assess each member \$200 and to issue stock for a new building, or to purchase the building then oc-. At first the plan was strongly opposed, but at each meeting the opposition grew weaker, and in 1872 the resolution was adopted by a majority of thirty-seven. On the condition that the Produce Exchange Company should cease to exist, its building was purchased for \$265,000, nearly 1,300 members paying the assessment. The Produce Exchange Company wound up its affairs and divided 151 per cent among its shareholders, and the New-York Commercial Association became the New-York Produce Exchange. The shares which then cost the members \$200 are to-day worth about

Then the initiation fee was raised to \$300, prior to which 200 members joined; and on February 1, 1872, when the membership had increased to 2,237, the initiation fee was fixed at \$500. On May 26, 1874, President now Mayor! Edson announced the membership to be 2,469 and the surplus find \$410,896.06. During that your an effort was made to have the surplus fund distributed pro-rate among the members, but A. E. Orr and seceral other farseeing members defeated it by a large vote, and it was decided to keep the final for its original purpose—the erection of a new building. On April 7 the initiation fee was increased to \$1,000. In 1876 the surp us fund amounted to \$373,000, and the membership had grown so large that the building was found to be too small and at too great a distance from the financial centre, and a committee was appointed to select a new site. Just before this a difficulty arose with some of the provision men who wanted to trade before and after the Exchange hours. They hired a room at No. 66 Broad-st, where their business was conducted, in spite of the opposition of the Board of Managets, while they continued their membership in the Exchange. At last a compromise was effected, and No. 66 Broad-st, was abandoned. The only other instance of a tendency toward secession is that of a member who is now soliciting subscribers to an Open Board of Brokers, and this scheme is not expected to succeed, since the inability to secure the necessary 250 names is manifest. Then the initiation fee was raised to \$300, prior

THE NEW HOME OF THE EXCHANGE.

The site of the new building was secured form years ago and a by-law was passed limiting the membership to 2,700 at \$1,000 cach. The 232 outstanding certificates were promptly taken. In December, 1880, the Exchange limited the membership to 3,000 and the additional certificates were sold readily at \$2,500. At present the memberships are quoted at \$4,200 to \$4,300.

The new building has been erected on a plot bounded by Broadway and Whitehall-st.,

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE. TRIBUNE clock, which will be illuminated by elec-TRIBUNE clock, which will be illuminated by electric light. The design of the building, with its long, simple and strongly marked cornices and unbroken rows of arches, is in marked contrast with the prevalent fashion of minute mouldings, small window panes and irregularly broken sky-lines.

Entrance to the building is gained by means of three main porches in the centre of the principal fronts in Broadway, Beaver and Stone sis. Access to the Exchange room and upper stories is secured by a broad stalrease and tive elevators at the northend of the, building, and a second stalrease and and of the building, and a second staircase and four elevators in the tower at the southeast corner.

THE GREAT HALL FOR THE BROKERS. The main Exchange hall is 215 feet long, 134 feet wide and 60 feet high in the centre. It is lighted by 23 windows each 31 feet high, and by a skylight over its centre 44 feet wide by 167 feet long. The north end of the Exchange floor is divided into rooms, a library, coat-room, etc. The upper stories are divided into 300 offices. The ground floor has large offices, occupied by the Produce Exchange Bank, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad companies, the Postal Telegraph Company and the Maritime Association. The Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Company has a large portion of the basement.

The building is finished throughout in hard ways are tiled. The girth of the outside walls is little less than a fifth of a mile; the floor surface is 7½ acres and 2,521 square feet, and the weight on the foundation is begine by 15,034 piles. The cost of the site and nile foundations was about \$1,000,000, and the cost of the building proper \$1,000,000, and the cost of the building proper \$2,000,000 additional. The first pile was driven on July 17, 1881, and the last one on December 24 following. The cornerstone was laid on June 6, 1882. There were used in the construction 109,796 feet of yellow pine capping timbers, 17,530 square feet of base stone, and 64,732 square feet of building stone. The Building Cornaittee, which was originally appointed and is now completing the work, are: Franklin Edson, chairman; Alexander E. Orr, secretary; H. O. Armour, Alfred M. Hoyt, E. R. Livermore, John H. Pool and L. J. N. Stark, Mr. Edson has frequently tendered his resignation since he became Mayor, but it has always been decimed.

A HEAVY SENTENCE FOR GERTRUDE ASH.

Gertrude L. Ash, the young mulatto servant who was the companion of Jesse Williams, who assaulted and robbed Miss Maggie Harvey at the Sloane Flats, on the evening of March 8, was convicted and sentenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. It was shown at the trial that Williams and Gertrade occupied the same room for several days before the robbery and that Williams could not have committed the robbery at the time alleged without his absence from the room having been known to the young woman. The jury listened resterday to the argument of the counsel and the charge of Judge Cowing. The Judge called attention to the fact that it had been admitted by the defence that Williams ime, and consented to it, and sided him, she was qually guilty with him. The jury, after an hour and a half, returned with a verdiet of guilty. The prisoner did not show any of emotion as she faced the jury. When sked whether she had anything to say as to her sentence she said nothing.

Judge owing said: "All the circumstances show that you knew of what Williams proposed to do. If I could ascertain that what has been asserted is true and that you planned the robbery, I should sentence you to twenty years' imprisonment, the full term."

The prisoner—I am not guilty, and Williams is not all their street.

The Prisoner I may be exidence is against you and the sury has converted you. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for cigitees years and six months.

Williams has begun to serve a term of the same length in the State Prison.

BADLY DECRIFED IMMIGRANTS.

Ten Prussians who arrived at Castle Garden n November were induced by Zendar & Meyers, of No. 16 Greenwick-st., to sign a contract which bound them to two years servitude on a sugar plantation in Cuba, at \$10 the American Consul at Cleufuegos. Secretary Jackson

th-st. On May 13 there will be a jubice service at Madison Square Garden, when 3,000 children will sing under the direction of Professor Theodore E. Per-kins. At the rehearsal yesterday, the children showed

TO BRAZIL BY THE WAY OF FRANCE.

Baron de Arenios, of Brazil, who has for some years lived in Washington, where he was a member of the French and American Claims Commission, came to New York on Thursday, and is spending a few days at the Albemaric Hotel. He will start next week for France, whence he will take a steamer from Bordeaux for Brazil, after spending a short time in Parts. This roundabout trip is made necessary by the recent loss of the Reliance. The Baron will only remain to Brazil a few weeks, when He received te ographic information of this appointment tast week. The work of the Commission, with which he was connected here, was completed some days ago, and has been forwarded to Congress in a message from the corollary of State. Congression, the work of the Commisas need forwarded to Congress in a linessage from the eccretary of State. Concerning the work of the Commis-ion, the Baron yesterday said to a Tamune reporter: "It was an ardonne and thankless task to adjudicate laims the proof of which was taenty years old. Of ourse, many were disappointed. But the aim of the Com-nission was to deal justly with all."

BEATING THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

It was published recently that the Board of Education had decided to erect a grammar school on the west side of Harlem. The six lots in Seventh-ave, and One-hundred and-twenty-fourth and One-hundred-andtwenty-fifth sis, were selected as the site. The lots originally belonged to the old Globe Mutual Life Insurunce Company, and were sold at auction last December to Patrick For a broker, who asked \$4,000 for them. The property-owners called a meeting, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Board of Education for the purpose of having them change the site. This the Board refused to do. A number of property-owners then went to Mr. Fox and purchased the property. The Board of Education will have to find a new site.

IS ALDERMAN KIRK REVENGEFUL!

Henry Woltman, Registrar of Permits, yesterday issued 291 permits, most of them being for street stands, and received \$341 as fees. There have been 400 applications sent to Aldermen to sign. John Colombo,

SENATOR LOGAN.

HIS CLAIM TO THE GREAT PARTY PRIZE NOT THE CANDIDATE OF A FACTION-HIS LONG

CAREER AND SERVICES. A correspondent of The Chicago Tribune has sent to that paper from Washington an interesting statement of Senator Logan's claims to the Republican nomination for President, Beginning with argument that the party must make up its mind upon one man in advance, and nominate him on the first ballot-absolute harmouv and unity being the first r equisite to success—the letter proceeds to eliminate from the list of candidates, for various reasons, Slaine, Edmunds, the Spermans, President Arthur, Grant and Conkling, leaving only one man invulnerable-Senator two stories for the executive offices, committee rooms, a library, controom, etc. The upper stories unswerving loyalty before and at the outbreak of the rebellion, a warm and not undeserved tribute to the frank, generous and valuable support which, in advance of any other "stalwart," he brought to General Cardeld in the last campaign, and a mention of the concomplications of the brief Garfield administration. Reviewing his career the writer notes these additional elements of strength: Senator Logan's hands are sosolutely clean; his public record is consistent and unassailwoods, and the floors of all the halls and passage | able; his personal magnetism would evoke great enthusiasm and draw back to the party a host of old Donglas War Democrats; his Irish blood would win Irish votes; his simple sturdy character and his efforts for the distribu-tion of the surplus revenue make him strong with the laboring classes; his advocacy of the interests of the Misstasippi Valley has given him great popularity in that section; and the colored people know that he would find

a way under the Constitution and the laws to protect

them in their political and civil rights. The letter

closes with this interesting sketch of General Logan's

career in and since the warr

career in and since the war?

And then the soldier vote—that vote which is east not alone by the soldiers themselves, but by their relatives and all whom they can influence as well—that producing the which safely goes into the millions—d-we not know that it would all be brought out and go soldily for Legan, the soldiers' friend pur excitence. How they would come out and work in a campaign with him for their leader! Not a soul of them will forget how he has worked year is and year out for them in both branches of Congress in the matter of pensions, arrears of pensions, and equalization of boundles; no bow, regardless of time, trouble and expense, he has corresponded with them and urged their arswered to their names the next motuling—he was severely wounded; how, with wounds still unheated, having loinout seneral Grant at Pittsburg Landing as a Brigardier-tieneral, he declined a renomination for Congress in these memorable words: "I have entered the field todie, if need be, for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established"; how, in Grant's Northern Mississippi campaign, he commanded a division of McPherson's Seventeenth Army Corps with such conspicuous military prowess and shiftly as to earn the stars of a Major-tieneral; how his military renown grew with each of the many marches through sortehing sun and over burning sands, and each of the many bloody battles before vieksburg; how in the terrible assaults upon that "Gibraltar of the Mississippi"—whose binds were "studded with batteries and seamed with rule-pits"—his signal valor was known of all; and how it was Logar's column that was the first to enter that great conquered fortiess. They will remember his succeeding General Siterman in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps—the corps which by Logar's order adopted as their corps-badge a cartridge-box with the significant legend "Forty Rounds"—and how gallastily he led the advance of the Army of the Fenne see at Residu, repulsed Hardee at Dalias, and disloaded the enemy from his lortifications at Keinesaw Mountain, amid blood and sweat, and shampher. He was no carpet-chaight—how kinght of the white feather—but ever in the thickest of the fray his victorious raven planne. AT THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

the Amgrican Consul at Clearuegos. Secretary Jackson look their adidavits and sent them to the Mayor. Johann will know their adidavits and sent them to the Mayor. Johann Wulnik said:

"Land ten others signed a contract which was read to us, but we did not understand it. I first learned from a ferman sailor that we were going to Cuen. After landing at Cherinegos we were taken to a plantation and put to work. We were treated very badly, had to work hard, and the heat was subsarable. We were paid our wages in Spanish money and had to pay \$25 for our relative passage.

Others testify that when they refused to work on Sunday they were put in the stocks and boaten by the Spanish soldiers, and that they were poorly fed and stricken with fever by working in the heids in the excessive heat.

REHEARSING FOR A JUBILEE SERFICE.

Thirteen hundred plainly dressed but happy looking children filled the great hall of Cooper Union yesterday afternoon with their pleasant sours. They were from the twelve industrial schools of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

The testify that we were to go a \$10.0 American money, the left, when he met his death. The command of the flanked Army of the Tennessee at once develved on Locan. Surgeon Welch, of the 53d Himos, describes the policy hand of the soundard, on that famous black stallou of his, became at Jame of flev and fury, yet keeping wondrous method in his inspired madness. He was everywhere, his horse covered with foundant and fury, yet keeping wondrous method in his inspired madness. He was everywhere, his horse covered with foundant fury, yet keeping wondrous method in his inspired madness. He was everywhere, his horse covered with foundant fury, yet keeping wondrous method in his inspired madness. He was everywhere, his horse covered with foundant fury, yet keeping wondrous method in his inspired madness. He was everywhere, his horse covered with the history of his madness of the field. Some of the foundant fury is foundant fury in found of he ends with

were crewined with victory. Then came Jonesboro and complete rout for the enemy, the blowing up of his magazines, and the evacuation of Atlanta, "the last strong-hold of the West." His corps, also under sherman, participated in the famous "March to the Sea." His military record would fill a volume. In all his brilliant career he never suffered defeat. It has been well said of him that to his soldiers he was "an inspiration—a prophecy of success; they believed him inviacible."

SINCE THE WAR.

At the close of the War of the Rebellion Logan was one of the group of great military chieffains, headed by Grant, who received the welcome of New York at the celebrated Cooper Union meeting where Logan so successfully folled the efforts of the Democrace to win the Union generals to their fold under the prefer to indorsing President Joinson. With the exception of a brief interval, General Logan has been in Congress from the time he resigned his Army commission until now—his second term in the Senate expiring the 3d day of March next. His career during that period has been most useful, and behas frequently distinguished himself as a sound inwyer and courageous statesman, as well as a lervid crator. He was a prominent manager of the part of the House in the impensional time of Andrew Johnson, who barely lacked conviction by a two-thirds majority. He seemed the expilision of Representative Whitemore, of South Carolina, from the House for corrupt practices in relation to navalculet appointments. He is not a frequent speaker, but when he does speak he speaks to some purpose and effect—and to an attentive chamber and crowded galeries. In his various tilts with "Copperbacks" in the House or "South-ern Brigadiers" in the secure he has always vanquished them. Several of his specences at the time attracted wide attention—such, for Instance, as that in the House in 1567 of, the Supplementary Recoveries in the Equipmentary Recoveries in the species of the Republican part of the palicy in the them. Several of his species at the time attracted wide attention—such, for histance, as that in the House in 1807 on the Supplementary Requestruction bill, being a defence of the Republican car and its policy in the South; in 1869 on the Civil Tenare Office bill, opposing all class legislation in any form," and "all perpetuities of office in a land of liberty"; and in 1870 against bond subsidies for radirousls. In the Senate his species have been still more powerful. Never did the Rebell Brigothers get more severe handling than in his areas speeches have been still more powerful. Never did the Rebell Brigothers get more severe handling than in his areas speech of two days in defence of President Grant's conduct of affairs in Louislans, and of General Sheridan, who had been savagely attacked for calling the Rebell White-Leaguers of Louislans—who had murdered 3,500 men for their political convictions—"bandist." His speech, in 1872, in behalf of bills for the relief of Chicago, then lying in ashes, was one of the most vivid descriptions of calamity and one of the most powerful appeals for assistance ever made in a legislative body. Another remarkable speech, fairly bristling with comparative facts and statistics, and tremchant deductions therefrom, on specie payments, 1879. Another also on the Army Appropriation bill, 1879, presents a singularly clear analysis of the relations of the Army to the civil power of the Government, and a strong denunciation of the mischlevous, unconstitutional, and revolutionary nature of the Democratic attempt to conquer Executive approval of observing meneral attempt to conquer Executive approval of observing meneral attempt to conquer Executive approval of observing a strong appropriations.

SOME RECENT SPRECHES.

His more recent set speeches in the Senate on education and the Fits John Porter case were exceedingly able and exhansitive. But the greatest of all was the four days' speech, March, 1880, on the bill to restore Fitz John Porter to the Army, and pay him \$60,000 to boot, delivered before a listening Senate and crowded gaileres throughout—with Ebaine and Conkling, and Gardield, and General sherman, and even Porter himself, giving their absolute attention to the wonderful array of mi Itary-law lear, ing, facts, argument, illustration, denoughation, and appeal, poured forth from the elequent lips of this warrior statesman. It was likened by the press to the greatest effort of Tom Benton, in length and force, and The New York Thibutes and of it. "Probably never before within the history of the Senate has a speech, lasting through the sessions of four days, been listened to with such attention." And the result of that speech was no less extraordinary, for it absolutely led to the tabling of the bill by the soild vote of its Democratic friends! But if he speaks well he necomplishes even more by committee and other work. Said The Sonoma Index, December 18, 1880, of him: "He has more than once declined a foreign appointment, as also a Cabinet portfolio. Logan is one of the most useful men in the United States Senate; he makes few speeches, but is always working for his constituents. Not only his own State, but the whole Mississipp Valley receives the benefit of his watchful early is his own state, but the condition of public affairs, and wone is more watchful of the public westere." affairs, and some is more watchful of the public

welfare. And wone is more waterful of the public welfare. Honest, able, courageous, sincere, magnetic—himself a born leader—with so grand a record of public service as I have merely glanced at—who can doubt that with John A. Logan as our candidate the Republican party with even more than the old-time enthusiasm would sweep the field I We might say to the world: "Take him for all in all—"match him if you can."

But more than this even. Mrs. Logan is a worthy beipmate of such a man. Self-sacrificing and absolutely devoted to her husband's best futerests, she is also a most affable, charming, bright, and clear-headed lady in society. Always at case herself, she sets all others in her presence at ease—at once a wamanly woman, yet with those vivid and just perceptions in and knowledge of public affairs which bent a statemann's wife, and she la better fitted to occupy the proud eminence of "first lady in the land"

nork."—[Judy.

The Whitehall Times observes: At twenty man theorizes; at torty he philosophizes, and at sixty he realizes." Also, at twenty he scrutinizes—the source of some othe fellow; at twenty-four he paralyzes—the old man by saking for the proud eminence of "first lady in the land"

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The Whitehall Times observes: At twenty he philosophizes, and at sixty he realizes." Also, at twenty-four he paralyzes—the old man by saking in the present of the properties of the properties. The whitehall Times observes: At twenty he philosophizes, and at sixty he realizes." Also, at twenty-four he paralyzes—the old man by saking in the presence of the properties of the properties. The whitehall Times observes: At twenty he philosophizes, and at sixty he realizes." Also, at twenty-four he paralyzes—the observes: At twenty-we he idolizes—the sect of some other fellow; at twenty-four he paralyzes—the observed in the presence of the properties of the properties of the properties.

The Whitehall Times observes: At twenty he philosophizes, and at sixty he realizes." Also, at twenty-he philosophizes, and at sixty he realizes." Also, at twenty he pailosophizes—the sect of some other fellow; at twenty-four he paralyzes—the sect of some other fellow; at twenty-four he paralyzes—the sect of some other fellow; at twenty-four he paralyzes—the sect of some other fellow; at twenty-four he paralyzes—the sect of some other fellow; at twenty-four he paralyzes—the sect of some other fellow; at twenty-four he paralyzes—the sect of

than any lady in the White House since the days of Lady Washington, whom she somewhat resembles.

CHARLES READES INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES.

8.8. Conget in The Avenny Econing Journal.

My personal acquaintance with Charles Reade began at a pleasant dinner at the house of Mr. Wilkie Collins, in the summer of 1875. We had exchanged many letters, chiefly of a business character, but I sunfess that I looked forward to the meeting with a vague apprehension that the overbearing tone and manner which appear in his trenchant and sareastic controversial writings might be characteristic of him in social intercourse. The apprehension was entirely unfounded.

So far from being aggressive or overbearing, Mr. Roade So far from being agreesive or overbearing, Mr. Rousle was one of the most genial and agreeable men I ever met. His manner was quiet and dignified, and there was not the slightest trace in his conversation of a tendency to dogmatize, or insist upon his own opinions, nor was he at all inclined to monopolize the conversation.

Mr. Roade was at that time about sixty one years old, Mr. Reade was at that time about sixty one years old, the appeared to be in the very prime and vigor of manhood. His tall and commanding figure showed hardly a trace of years, his line brown eyes shone with intellectual fire, and his countenance wore an expression of benevolent good nature. I was surprised at the extent and thoroughness of his knowledge of this country, in which he was very different from most Englishmen, even those who are higoly educated. He knew all our leading men, in literature and politics, was well-acquisited with the history and policy of the two great political parties, and was accurately informed as to the geography of the country. I have heard an educated Englishman speak of Boston as the capital of the State of New-England, and was once asked if it was far from New-York to Buenos Ayres, both cities being in the Americas, you know. Another once inquired of an acof New-Regions. Avers, both cities being in the New-Pork to Buenos Ayres, both cities being in the Americas, you know. Another once inquired of an acquain ance of mine how it was possible for the immense armies of North and South America to operate during the Civil War on the marrow and mountainous Isthmus of Darien, which wasn't so had for an intelligent Englishman, who probably got his ideas of the Americas from some antiquated school atlas.

But Charles Reade possessed a really accurate knowledge of the United States, so intimate, in fact, that in the course of our conversation I ventured to inquire into its sources. He smiled as he avowed that he did not depend on books, least of all the books of English travellers in America, out derived his information directly from American newspapers. It had

English travellers in America, but derived his infor-mation directly from American newspapers. It had once been his intention, he said, to visit the United States, and he proposed to qualify himself for intelli-gent observation by recourse to contemporary sources of information, and he regarded the leading news-papers of a country like ours as the most faithful and trustworthy guides. "When you come to my house," he treasury of contemporary knowledge."
"Have you abandoned the intention of visiting us!" I asked adding that our people would give him a most hearty welcome.

I asked adding that our people would give to a hearty welcome.

"Oyes," said Mr. Reade, "I am too old now. I have a dread of the long sea royage, and I am afraid of the too generous hospitality of you Americans. At my age I should break down under it. I am obliged to be careful of myself, and reserve myself for the work I have laid out. But I should like well to visit your grand country and see with my own eyes the marvel of which I have read so much."

A few evenings afterward I dined at Mr. Reade's house. Mr. Reade made himself extremely agreeable to the ladies of the party, showing himself to be a master of the most difficult of social accomplishments—that of witty and original conversation. He was ready that of witty and original conversation.

that of witty and original conversation. He was ready to listen and quick to answer, and so far from doing all the tacking himself, he displayed the greatest tast in drawing out others, and making the conversation gen-

I heard a great deal about his so-called " arregance,"

drawing out others and making the conversation general.

I heard a great deal about his so-called "arrogance," and impatience of contradiction. There is a story that he once almost brutally snabbed a stranger, who ventured to praise his "Cloister and the Hearth" as his best novel by telling him bluntly that any one who was so stupid as to think that, was only fit for a bonate asystem. It may be that bores sometimes angered him beyond the limits of endurance; but those who knew him mest intimately declare that he was one of the most genial and kind-hearted of men, thoughtful of others, and always ready to do a generous set.

After dinner we went into Mr. Reade's library, where he exhibited his famous scrap-books, and explained the system on which they were made, and how he made use of them. They contained clippings from newspapers, magnatues, and books on every conceivable subject, and from all over the world, classified before pasting, and these indexed under appropriate headings. "When I want a peculiar murder, for unstance," said Mr. Reade, "I turn to my index and tind just the one I want, one, you know, which the critics will tell you could nover happen out of a noved." One of the exrap-books was made up wholly, if I remember right, of quaint anecdotes. I recollect that Mr. Reade showed me several of President Lincoln's apt stories. He was very murious to know if I could give an imitation of his siyle of telling them, and appeared to be quite grieved to find that I had never had the pleasure of hearing them from "Old Abe" himself. "I should appreciate them much better," he said, "if I could eatch the tone and manner in which they were told,"

When I took my leave of him that evening he made me promise to send him characteristic things from America, anything that would illustrate outtons and manners, and especially the peculiar dialects of different regions of this country. His hast injunction, as I left his door step, was: "Don't take a 'harsan, they are death-traps. If the horse sumbles sould falls, you go

MONSTRUSITIES TO ORDER.

"What is wanted," said the artisan, adding a anb of gine to the dorsal in of the mermant, "is someting they can put on the canvas the mermant, "is some-"What is wanted," said the artisan, adding a danb of gine to the dorsai fin of the mermad, "is something they can put on the canvas that whi draw tolks in. The side shows are getting ready to start out. They have their rat women, atchoos Brazilian apes, bu snakes and that sort of thing, but they won't draw. Folks will stop and look at the canvas, say that they have seen snakes, monkeys and fat women enough, and will pass on. But if the side show can hang out a mermaid or a sea suppent or an alligator boy, folks will pay their dimes and step right in. Usually they find that the monkeys alone are worth the price of admission, and they are not disposed to stud fault because the mermaid is not after. But if some one does find fault the side shownan says to litti.

But if some one does find fault the side showman says to him:

"Look a here, young felier. D'ye s'pose that if I'd a got hold of that mermidd before she died I'd be shown her up country here for ten cents a head? No, sir, you'd have to come to the city to see her, and pay yer dollar, "Cutting a tirce-cornered place out of the codish skin and nearly drawing it down around the papier-mache body of the mermidd, the artisan wint on: "I used to be to the marie the Itaking up his shears, swallowing them, and proxing them from beneath its kneepant, but marke doesn't pay any longer. It pleases the Intelligent public, but the public is small."

"How came you to go into the manufacture of monstrostics and curiosities!" asked an "Exa reporter.

"Well, over in New-York, one day, I saw in a show window and of these Japanese mermads. The price was soo. Up country a little while after that I say a mermid advertised at a side show. It was one of Japanese make. I thought if the Japa could get \$200 for mermads! I could manufacture them profitably at those figures."

Here the artisan gave the mermada's tail an upward.

maids I could manufacture them profitably at 1900e figures."
Here the artisan give the mermaid's tail an upward and sidewise twist, put on some glue, and set it up to harden.

"This mermaid," he said, "is made to fit some expensive canvas that a Western man has got hold of cheap. Here is a sketch of it."

If was a rough penell sketch of a mermaid sperting in the occan, and a lasso descending over her head from a boat. In the distance was the ship from which the boat came. The assue represented the capture of the mermaid in the Pacific Ocean, 400 miles of San Francisco.

cases. "It isn't a bad way," said the artisan, "to make the carrosides to fit the canvas that is to be displayed entiside. In that way the sights flit the bill, and the public is not decived." s not deceived "
" For what is the chief demand this spring f"
" Merimads, alligator boys, sea scrpents and double

"Mermads, alligator boys, sea sorpents and double babies."

"What does an alligator boy cost I"

"Here is one." leading the way to an inner room and pointing to a creation which he had recently finished, "that cost \$75. You see it is about four feet lone and covered with leather. The monstroatly is supposed to have been born of segre parents in Louisiana, to have made it's escape into a lagoon when about seven years old, and to have been lound dying on the bank after a fight with a buil alligator."

"And the double babies it"

"They are modeled after the one that was born of Italian parents here last year. I went to see it, as I go to see all monstrosities that I hear of. Double babies have two heads four arms, four less and only one body. It is a job to get them up as they should be, and they are rather expensive."

"ALMOST PERSUADED."

From The Indianapolis Times.

General Hartsuff, who at one time manded the Army of the Ohio, used to tell a general Manson. When they were down at General Hartsuff scoured ten gainons of fine old The movining after its arrival General Manson.

General Manson. When they were down at the front General Hartsuff secured the gainous of fine old whisker. The morning after its arrival General Manson rode up to flarisuff's tent on odical business.

"Good morning, General: dismount," said Hartsuff.

"Can't do it," said Manson; "I have to ride my lines."

"But I have a pint of fine old whiskey, and."

"Hold my horse, orderly," interrupted Manson, who was in the tent before the sentence could be fluished. Manson drank about half the contents of the dask, and, handing it back, said:

"Put had away carefully; it is precious stuff, and the army cannot afford to have it wasted."

"All right, deneral; but you must come back every day until the whole pint is gone."

"Count on my presence," said Manson as he mounted his horse, and he kept his word for the next five or six days. A the end of six days the pint flask was still full, and when it was passed to the General, he held it up and said:

"Hartsuff, I have never been much of a Christian, but this almost persuades me, because it is like the widow's cruse; it is flux whiskey, but great heavens, how it does hold out for a pint."

BANK HOLLER-DAY .- Scene-Zoological Gar-DANK HOLLER-DAY.—Scene—Zoological Gar-dens. Tom, Harry and keeper, gasing on large bird in eage.—Tom: "See'ere, 'Arry, 'ere's a heagle." itarry; "Go away, you don's know; it's a howi!" Tom (ex-eitedly): "I toll yer it's a heagle! 'Ere, guv'nor, what's this 'ere bird!" Keeper (solemnly): "Gentlemen, it's a nork."—(Judy.